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second to flattery and man worship, when the object of our adulation is yet among us with the power to reward. But it is far otherwise in the respect which we pay to the departed. In this there is nothing selfish, degrading or base, for it is generous and without the hope of reward. The dead whose life is the theme of our eulogium cannot look up through the cloud beneath which his form lies mouldering to give us, in return, so much as a smile for praises; and as we rear with disinterested and holy zeal the monumental pile over the spot where he reposes, no voice of thankfulness comes up from the silent grave. We repeat it, that reverence for the departed good is a just and holy feeling of our natures, purifying and exalting the heart from which it flows. On all proper occasions, then, we should indulge in it, and cherish its exercise. It wakes within us something of the lofty moral spirit of the Platonist, who smitten with the love of abstract virtue, bowed to worship the pure, disembodied genius of excellence.

This is not all. Monuments to departed worth are among the noblest incentives to virtue. They abound in the free States of antiquity. The inventive and elegant Greeks lavished the exhaustless stores of their exquisite art in beautifying the cemeteries of their illustrious dead. Themistocles could not sleep. It was the trophies of Miltiades that fired with restless ambition his youthful breast. Along the Appian way the youth of Rome imbibed the love of freedom and caught a spirit of patriotism as they contemplated the columns, obelisks, and pyramids which contained the ashes of the heroes of the republic. Why should we reject such useful lessons? So long as their erection is confined to the gratitude of the people in their individual capacities, there is little danger that such monuments will be perverted from the noble ends for which alone they should be raised. None will say that Enoch Lincoln's memory does not deserve a monument from the people of Maine. Our State was the glory of his noble heart. He labored to make the features of her moral character correspond to the majestic mold in which nature has cast physical lineaments. In every thing that concerned her dignity, rights, and honor, Lincoln was proud and jealous as a lover. Would to Heaven there was more of his lofty and chivalrous spirit abiding among us; and feign would we hope that this effort to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, might awaken in the minds of our Young Men, at least, some new aspirations to emulate the noble traits of his public character. As they inscribe their names on the records of the association, the act should raise a throb of admiration for those manly and patriotic virtues to honor which the association is formed. Above all should it bring up in warm remembrance the unwavering, incorruptible, and gallant devotion which Lincoln maintained toward our State.

From the Portland Advertiser.
LINCOLN MONUMENT.

We are glad to learn that measures are in motion for a Monument to Gov. LINCOLN. It is time it was attended to. While our local pride is roused in this place for the building of a City Hall, it is well that public feeling should be awakened where is your Monument to your Gov. Lincoln? He was the man for the occasion. He was ready for it, and equal to it. He was emphatically the Governor of the State. He was the State itself personified. His heart and soul were in it. He died in office. He was buried in the public ground with State ceremonial. His remains are embedded in the Capitol. The deposit is not private: it is strictly the property of the State. He is the first of that race, of certainly not ordinary or inferior men, that have been raised to high trust and eminence since the independence of Maine; who can add to the general title of merit the mournful claim of being no more. If any man among us has deserved not to go down among the unhonored dead, and to have his memory—if that were possible—conveyed to oblivion—it is he. It is for zeal and services such as his that statues have been erected. The decree of public sentiment, which raises a monument to his memory, shall be ratified by posterity. But the work should not be left to them.

Without admitting the reproach that republics are always ungovernable, it cannot be denied that republicans are frequently jealous of expenditures from the public treasury for purposes not plainly pointed out in the written text of the constitution, and which may be converted into precedents for the most prodigal abuses. There are those who would freely subscribe their ten or even a hundred dollars, for so noble an object as the present, out of their own pockets, who would not suffer a cent to be taken from the public purse. Such a tribute to this ought not to be the cold and dry product of taxation. It had better be the free will offering of freemen than a forced assessment according to the mere ratio of property. It is not a thing to be carried through a Legislature—but one that should be carried by the hands and acclamation of their constituents!

Again; this is an object to which all who stand together in the relation of fellow citizens, would like to contribute as equally as in their power. This is the true representative feeling; and principle of the community. The ratio, in these things, is one, not of property, but persons. Every man carries his vote—and every man should carry his miter alike. All contribute in the same proportion to the support of their minister. Every citizen has an equal share in the honor of the State, and the name of its illustrious chief. All therefore should have the privilege of contributing to an object of this kind as equally as possible; and for this purpose the amount of subscription should be fixed

at a certain limit, which no one should be permitted to exceed. The restriction to a moderate sum, which is within the reasonable convenience of most, affords the greatest chance of contribution to all, is calculated to afford universal satisfaction. On the present project, we understand that no one shall be allowed to go beyond one dollar. This is judicious, and well considered in every respect. It will at once give the greatest amount, and will enable almost every one in the community who shall see the columns ascend, to say with just and honest pride, "I gave as much to this object, as any man."

This is well—it is keeping with the nature of the object, and the character of the nation to whom it is to be erected. We have no room for details to day—except to state that the project was provided for by a Resolve of the last Legislature, empowering the late Governors, King and Parris, Chief Justice Mellen and Gen. John K. Smith, the Hon. Daniel Cony and Benj. Vaughan, Esq. with their associates to carry it into effect upon the plan proposed. We learn that a meeting of the associates was held at Augusta during the late session of the Supreme Court, Judge PARRIS in the Chair, at which arrangements were made for executing the act and opening the subscription for the monument.

Let it rise then, say we with all our hearts—though it is no original saying of ours—let it rise, until it shall greet the first golden beams of the morning—and "the last ray of evening shall linger and play on its summit."

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Agreeable to public notice the Democratic Republicans of Lincoln County assembled at the Court house, in Wiscasset, on the 1st inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. The meeting was called to order by Albert Smith, Esq. of Nobleboro', and Gen. Joseph Sewall of Bath was appointed chairman. Samuel Holbrook of Wiscasset and Nehemiah Boynton, of St. George were chosen Secretaries.

On Motion Voted that the Convention be opened by prayer, and on invitation, the Rev. Mr. White addressed the throne of grace in an appropriate and fervent manner for the divine blessing to attend our country and the delegates convened.

Voted, that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the number of towns represented and the number of delegates, who attended to their duty and reported.

Voted, that a Committee consisting of one from each town in the county, be appointed to nominate four Senators, to be supported at the ensuing election.

Voted, that a committee of one from each town in this Congressional district be appointed to nominate a candidate for member to the 23d Congress.

Voted, That Messrs. Isaac W. Page, of Wiscasset, H. C. Lovell of Thomaston, Amos Hodgson, of Warren, Marshal Smith of Boothbay, and Andrew Heath, of Bath be a committee to draft Resolutions to present to this convention.

Voted, to have a recess of one hour.

At the hour of adjournment, the Committee appointed for the purpose of nominating Senators reported the names of:
NATHANIEL GROTON, of Bath,
SETH LABAREE, of Whitefield,
JOHN MANNING, of Waldoboro',
JOHN M. FRYE, of Lewiston,
which report was unanimously accepted.

The Committee from the Congressional District reported, that they had agreed to nominate Hon EDWARD KAYANAHU, as a candidate for member of Congress, which The committee for drafting resolutions reported the following, which passed without discussion.

Resolved, that we deem it our privilege as well as duty, to acknowledge our dependence upon the Almighty ruler of Nations, and that we are permitted to seek from Him, both for ourselves and for posterity the continuance of our inextinguishable, civil, political and religious liberties.

Resolved, that the highly auspicious character of our domestic and foreign relations, and the unexampled prosperity and happiness of our proud Republic are eminently adapted to excite in us an ardent attachment to our national rulers, and to impart to us high satisfaction for the support we have rendered the administration of the government, which in times of peril and alarm, and in the midst of a violent and vindictive opposition, required the aid of steadfast and fearless friends.

Resolved, that we consider our liberties and rights secure, while the constitution interpreted by democratic statesmen, and the government is administered by our present, able and efficient National Executive, and believe that they will continue secure, while democracy is triumphant, and the welfare and the happiness of the people consulted, regardless of the interference and menaces of the aristocracy; and fearless of the entire force of the opposition.

Resolved, that we approve of the open, decided, and patriotic measures of President Andrew Jackson in opposing the mischievous doctrines of nullification, and his prompt and efficient support of the constitution of the States.

Resolved, that we most cordially approve of the political course of Martin Van Buren—and that we regard him as a able, discreet, and high minded politician—a patriotic statesman—and as most fully entitled to the entire confidence and support of the Democratic party of the State and Nation.

Resolved, that we deem it a primary right to assemble peaceably for the purpose of selecting candidates for our public offices, and when selected to meet and give to them our voluntary

suffrages—that the people are bound to no individual in the exercise of the elective franchise—that they have an undoubted right to change their rulers at any time, and if those whom they have brought forward to fill public offices, are suffered to remain in office during one term only, the injury, if any to the incumbent is attributable to him only, he having the sole and only right of acceptance of our refusal.

Resolved, that in view of the preceding resolution we heartily and cheerfully approve of the doings of the State Convention held on the 26th of June last and notwithstanding we have given our support during four years past for another individual for Governor, still we cannot discover any reason why we should continue to him our support; and inasmuch as it is the usage of the democratic party to select candidates for public offices, through delegates acting in convention, we will cordially and zealously unite in the support of the Hon. Robert P. Dunlap, and will use all fair and honorable means to promote his election to the gubernatorial chair.

Resolved, that we cordially approve of the nomination of Nathaniel Groton, Seth Labaree, John Manning, and John M. Frye, as candidates from this county to represent its interest in the Senate of this State at the next session of the Legislature, and that we will use all fair and honorable exertions to ensure their election.

Resolved, that we highly approve of the conduct, and course of our late Representative to Congress and believe that the valuable interests of this Congressional District could be placed in no better or safer hands than those to which they have been confided, and that it is no less our interest than the gratification of our feelings to continue to him our support for the office he has so ably filled; and we cordially approve of his nomination to that office for the next Congress of the U. States and will use all fair and honorable means to promote his election.

Voted that the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and published in the Democratic papers of this County and such other Democratic papers as see proper to copy the same.

JOSEPH SEWALL, Chairman.
SAMUEL HOLBROOK,
NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, Secretaries.

From the Thomaston Journal.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following communication; it is from one who has the best opportunities for knowing the truth of what he states and we doubt not that he is entirely correct; let those in this quarter, if any such there are, who have been solicited to oppose Mr. Dunlap and throw their votes for Mr. Smith, reflect whether by such a course, while they lend themselves to distract and break up their party, they are not also really injuring instead of benefiting Gov. Smith. He stands or falls with his party and those who help to break down the party are at the same time helping to destroy the character of the Governor.

MR. EDITOR—

It is industriously circulated by a certain set of political men who profess to belong to the Democratic Party the nomination of Mr. Dunlap was an act of great injustice to Gov. Smith, and that he is an abused man and has been ungenerously cast off by his political friends. The same is repeated over and over again by a newspaper which, while it bears a Republican cognomen and claims to be a co-worker in the cause of Democracy, is the mouth-piece of all the disappointed desperate spirits in the state, who have no hope except in the revolution and ruin of the party to which they have hitherto belonged. This insignificant faction professing so devoted a friendship for Governor Smith and pretending to be actuated by such a high sense of honor and justice, are themselves the greatest, and I believe I may add, the only real enemies of the Governor in the Republican Party; it is those men who are doing him a real injury by misrepresenting his sentiments and feelings upon the subject of the nomination and endeavoring to make a political hobby-horse of him to ride into character and popularity upon; they set themselves up as the keepers of Governor Smith's honor and the promulgators of his opinions; they claim to know more of them than he knows, and to be better acquainted with his interests and the best means of promoting them than he is himself.

Now the truth is Governor Smith has never authorized the complaints that have been made and are still being made in his name, and what is more, there is the best reason for believing that he is very far from being well pleased with them; towards Mr. Dunlap personally and politically, it is believed, he entertains the most friendly feelings; the nomination meets his hearty approbation, and he would now say to any and all who might feel disposed to honor him with their votes that they would better evince their friendship and do him a greater service by supporting the man who had been regularly and properly selected to take his place. Governor Smith, unless the writer of this article is grossly misinformed and deceived, neither feels himself abandoned or in any manner treated with harshness or injustice, on the contrary he cheerfully acquiesces in the determination of his party and is willing to trust to the justice and generosity of friends who have sustained him too long and given him too many proofs of their constancy to be now doubted or disturbed. Such are the sentiments of our present Chief Magistrate at this time; how different from what they are industriously and pertinaciously represented to be; one would be led to believe from the whispering of those who set themselves up as the exclusive expounders

of his sentiments, that he was in the worst possible humor with his friends and his party; no such thing! those who make such assertions know it is not so; they cannot be ignorant of the cordial approval given by the great body of the Democratic Party in every part of the State to the nomination of Mr. Dunlap. Let the organ of this disorganizing Junta publish the letters received from their own friends in the County of Washington (with a single exception) and from every other part of the State publish genuine ones not spurious, manufactured for the occasion—and it will be abundantly apparent that their course is pointedly and entirely condemned by even their own friends; let them publish if they dare, a letter from Gov. Smith himself, complaining of the injustice done him by the unauthorized use they have presumed to make of his name and the false representations that have been sent to the public in relation to himself and his sentiments and feelings, and the public will see whether it is the Governor who is dissatisfied or a set of gentlemen who hope to gain something and create a little trouble and difficulty in the Republican Party by dishonest and fraudulent misrepresentations in this matter.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE CHOLERA.

CINCINNATI.—Deaths by Cholera at Cincinnati on the 1st inst. 12. Deaths by all diseases during the week ending 31st July, 122; of which about 70 were by cholera. Among the deaths are those of Dr. Jesse Smith and Dr. J. L. Dorsey.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Republican of July 23d says the health of that city as regards cholera, is visibly improving. Unfortunately, however, adds that paper, "we have here as well as in Philadelphia, green fruit, green corn, green cucumbers, and—green horns in abundance to eat them. While this is the case, sickness must prevail."

St. CHARLES.—The same paper mentions that the cholera has taken off some excellent citizens of St. Charles, and gives a list of those who have died there within the last ten days:—Mr. Osborn Knott, Rev. Mr. Durfee, Mr. Stuart, Mrs. Lilly, consort of John Lilly, Jr., P. M., Miss Kelley, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Muehett, aged 70 years, Mrs C. C. Machett, Mr. Woods.

The Cholera has prevailed very malignantly at Portage des Sioux, a French village in St. Charles county.

SALEM, (Indiana).—The last number of the Salem (Indiana) Annotator is clothed in the habiliments of mourning on account of the decease of its senior editor, John Allen by cholera. He served his apprenticeship in the old Village Register office at West Union, several years ago, and shortly after emigrated to Indiana. He was much esteemed by all who knew him.

VANDALIA, Illinois, July 25.—We are informed by a gentleman directly from Edwardsville, that Gov. N. Edwards died of cholera, at his residence in Belleville, the 20 inst.

CHOLERA.—The hope but lately indulged of the entire disappearance of cholera from the state seems not to be realized. The disease still lingers among us, and though its progress is not rapid, we hear of deaths almost daily. It has again broken out at Carrollton in such malignancy as to suspend all business and clothe the town in gloom. At last accounts the progress of the disease was unabated—there had been several deaths.

GALENA.—The Galenian of the 12th inst. remarks: "Since the 79th ult., the cholera has taken from our little village between 30 and 40 persons. There have been no cases in this town or immediate vicinity during the last 8 or 10 days. We have great reason to believe it has spent its fury here."

Diet for the Season.—The consulting city physicians of the City of Boston (Messrs. Warren, Shurtleff, Hayward, Randall, and Shattuck) have addressed a letter to the Mayor, in which they caution the citizens against unripe fruit and uncooked vegetables, but express their opinion that "ripe fruits and wholesome vegetables, used with moderation, constitutes a most salutary kind of food at this period of the year."

POISON FROM NEW HONEY. A son of nine, and a daughter of six years, only children of Samuel York, of Farmington, Mass. died a few days since, in consequence of eating new honey. They lived about thirty-six hours.

It is, perhaps, not generally known, (says the Kennebec Journal) that honey recently gathered by bees at a certain season of the year, from the flowers of some poisonous plants, possesses their deleterious qualities, in a highly concentrated state, when fresh, and may prove fatal if taken in sufficient quantity. It has been ascertained that the poisonous effects of some plants, as for instance the Lambkill, so called, depend upon a certain agent, named by chemists Prussic Acid. It is also found that this Acid very soon loses its hurtful properties by decomposition; so that honey containing such an agent at first, would of itself become pure in a short time, being suffered to remain undisturbed. Occurrences of death from this cause, are, no doubt, exceedingly rare.

Locust Trees.—Among the forest trees attempted to be cultivated in this vicinity, is the Locust Tree. It is valued as strong, durable (timber), is of rapid growth, and has a rich and beautiful foliage. But the great difficulty in rearing this tree, is the ravages of the insect called the Borer. It attacks the tree while young, upon the outside of the bark, penetrates into the trunk, and perforates it in every direction. It then is subject to be broken by the wind, and will not remain sound and uninjured but a short time after the worm has insinuated

itself into its vitals. A handsome young shade tree, about twenty feet in height, standing in front of the Court House in this town, was broken down by the wind during the shower on Sunday. On examining it, the borer was found to have perforated it in every direction, and one of them was detected in following his villainous pursuits. The appearance of this insect is much like that of a small earwig, so called, destitute of wings, but liberally supplied with legs and strong teeth. It is remarked, that in groves of Locust trees, only those on the outside of it are attacked by the insect, implying that light and heat are necessary to sustain it. A slight covering of some kind, then, upon the outside of the tree while young, might save it from all these destructive injuries.

[New York Working Mens Advocate.]

A finback whale of the largest class has been seen off Whitehead light by the schr. Experiment, bound from Salem to Northport, Maine, which ran upon the rocks near the light, and after floundering some time slipped off and came close to the schooner. The whale was evidently much agitated and threw himself out of water as he approached the schooner, not a little to the fright of a lad at her bows, who thought he was about to be swallowed up. The whale gave the vessel a sensible shock in passing her.

Fire.—The Paint-Shop and Furniture Warehouse of Meservey and Longfellow, in this town was destroyed by fire, on Thursday last. The occupants were making Japan, when by some unknown casualty, the substance took fire, and immediately filled the whole room with flame, so that they had barely time to escape with their lives. Nothing was saved from the shop: The store of Wm. B. Reed, at a few feet distance, was also much injured, the roof being mostly burned off, and one wall nearly consumed. Goods nearly all saved.—Whole loss about \$4000. Through the efficiency of the new fire Engines, property was saved in this single instance, nearly or quite equal to their cost.—Bangor Rep.

Riot. A number of blacks who had been at a ball the night before last, conducted themselves in such a disorderly manner while passing up Broadway between two and three o'clock in the morning, that it became necessary for the watch to interfere. Some of the most riotous and disorderly were conducted to the watch-house, and ordered by the magistrates in the morning to find bail for their good behaviour.—[N. Y. Enquirer.]

DIED.

In Canton, 3d inst. Mr. Jacob Lathrop aged about 73 years, a Revolutionary pensioner.

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three. ON the petition of Andrew McMillan, administrator of the estate of John Colby late of Fryeburg in said County, yeoman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred seventy-seven dollars and thirty cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered—That the petitioner give notice to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLB, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three. REUEL WASHBURN Administrator of the estate of Davis Washburn, late of Livermore in said County, Esquire, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased and also his own private account against said estate—

Ordered—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said County, on the nineteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLB, Register.

A true Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLB, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three. LEVI HUBBARD and SAMUEL STEPHENS Executors of the last Will and Testament of Lemuel Jackson late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented their sixth account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

Ordered—That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

A true Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLB, Register.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, a young man by the name of STEPHEN YOGG has been in my employ about three months, and got in debt to me about \$50, and to others about the same amount, and on the night of the 13th of August left my house and I do suppose he broke open my shop and took therefrom to a small amount—and I understand he is up to such tricks—therefore, I would caution Shoe-Makers in particular to be on the lookout. He says he is a native of Buxton in this State, he is about 6 feet high, thick set, light-complexioned person, about 26 years of age and appears very well.

JOHN HATCH.

Lewiston, August 16, 1837. "3w1"

One cent Reward!

RAN away from the subscriber an indebted apprentice named Lucius Cole. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him as they would avoid the penalties of the law. Such case provided. The above reward will be paid to any one who will turn said Lucius to JOHN DANIELS Jr.

Paris August 18, 1833.

